

portation of opium by Chinese subjects and the trafficking in, in China, of opium by United States citizens. Sections 1 to 3 of said Act of Feb. 23, 1887, were classified to sections 191 to 193, respectively, of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on first day of seventh calendar month that begins after Oct. 26, 1970, see section 1105(a) of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as an Effective Date note under section 951 of this title.

SAVINGS PROVISION

Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring, and civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced, prior to the effective date of repeal of these sections by section 1101 of Pub. L. 91-513 not to be affected or abated by reason thereof, see section 1103 of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as a Savings Provision note under section 171 of this title.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 196. Repealed. July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIII, § 1313, 58 Stat. 714

Section, act June 14, 1930, ch. 488, § 4(b), (c), 46 Stat. 587; 1939 Reorg. Plan No. I, §§ 201, 205, eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F.R. 2728, 53 Stat. 1424, related to studies and investigations by Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. See section 242 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

RENUMBERING OF REPEALING ACT

Title XIII, § 1313, formerly title VI, § 611, of act July 1, 1944, which repealed these sections, was renumbered title VII, § 711, by act Aug. 13, 1946, ch. 958, § 5, 60 Stat. 1049; § 713, by act Feb. 28, 1948, ch. 83, § 9(b), 62 Stat. 47; title VIII, § 813, by act July 30, 1956, ch. 779, § 3(b), 70 Stat. 721; title IX, § 913, by Pub. L. 88-581, § 4(b), Sept. 4, 1964, 78 Stat. 919; title X, § 1013, by Pub. L. 89-239, § 3(b), Oct. 6, 1965, 79 Stat. 931; title XI, § 1113, by Pub. L. 91-572, § 6(b), Dec. 24, 1970, 84 Stat. 1506; title XII, § 1213, by Pub. L. 92-294, § 3(b), May 16, 1972, 86 Stat. 137; title XIII, § 1313, by Pub. L. 93-154, § 2(b)(2), Nov. 16, 1973, 87 Stat. 604, and was repealed by Pub. L. 93-222, § 7(b), Dec. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 936.

§§ 197, 198. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-513, title III, § 1101(a)(4), Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1291

Section 197, act June 14, 1930, ch. 488, § 7, 46 Stat. 587, directed Secretary of the Treasury to cooperate with Secretary of State in discharge of international obligations of United States concerning traffic in narcotic drugs.

Section 198, acts June 14, 1930, ch. 488, § 8, 46 Stat. 587; July 18, 1956, ch. 629, title III, § 302, 70 Stat. 575, directed Secretary of the Treasury to cooperate with the several States in suppression of abuse of narcotic drugs in their respective jurisdictions.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on first day of seventh calendar month that begins after Oct. 26, 1970, see section 1105(a) of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as an Effective Date note under section 951 of this title.

SAVINGS PROVISION

Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring, and civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced, prior to the effective date of repeal of these sections by section 1101 of Pub. L. 91-513 not to be affected or abated by reason thereof, see section 1103 of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as a note under sections 171 to 174 of this title.

§§ 198a to 198c. Transferred

CODIFICATION

Section 198a, act Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 800, § 1, 69 Stat. 684, as amended, which related to the authority of Sec-

retary of the Treasury to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses for purpose of any investigation, was transferred to section 967 of this title.

Section 198b, act Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 800, § 2, 69 Stat. 685, which related to service of subpoenas and proof of service, was transferred to section 968 of this title.

Section 198c, act Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 800, § 3, 69 Stat. 685, which related to contempt proceedings, was transferred to section 969 of this title.

§ 199. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-513, title III, § 1101(a)(5), Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1292

Section, act July 3, 1930, ch. 829, 46 Stat. 850, authorized payment to persons giving information concerning violations of narcotics laws. See section 886(a) of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on first day of seventh calendar month that begins after Oct. 26, 1970, see section 1105(a) of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as an Effective Date note under section 951 of this title.

SAVINGS PROVISION

Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring, and civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced, prior to the effective date of repeal of this section by section 1101 of Pub. L. 91-513 not to be affected or abated by reason thereof, see section 1103 of Pub. L. 91-513, set out as a note under section 171 of this title.

§§ 200 to 200b. Repealed. Nov. 2, 1951, ch. 666, § 5(2), 65 Stat. 769

Sections, acts Aug. 12, 1937, ch. 598, §§ 1-3, 50 Stat. 627; July 1, 1944, ch. 377, § 9, 58 Stat. 721; Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 81, § 8, 60 Stat. 39, related to punishment for offenses after first offense. See section 801 et seq. of this title.

SAVINGS PROVISION

Act Nov. 2, 1951, ch. 666, § 6, 65 Stat. 769, provided that any rights or liabilities now existing under former sections 200 to 200b of this title should not be affected by their repeal.

CHAPTER 7—PRACTICE OF PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS IN CONSULAR DISTRICTS IN CHINA

Sec.

- 201. Doing business without a license unlawful; employment of Chinese subjects.
- 202. Certain classes of persons and corporations excepted; insecticides.
- 203. Application for license; requirements; qualifications for license.
- 204. Issuance of license.
- 205. Display of license in pharmacy.
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- 207. Restrictions on sales; written orders or prescriptions.
- 208. Certain preparations and sales excepted.
- 209. Poisons; book entry of sale; labels.
- 210. Pharmacist; unauthorized use of title.
- 211. Preservation of originals of prescriptions compounded and copies thereof; inspection of prescriptions by consular officers; marking containers of drugs.
- 212. Offenses; punishment; duty to enforce provisions.
- 213. Fraudulent representations to evade or defeat restrictions.
- 214. Previous laws unaffected.
- 215. "Consul" defined.

§ 201. Doing business without a license unlawful; employment of Chinese subjects

It shall be unlawful in the consular districts of the United States in China for any person whose

permanent allegiance is due to the United States not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter to conduct or manage any pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop, or other place of business for the retailing, compounding, or dispensing of any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or to keep exposed for sale at retail, any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, except as hereinafter provided, or, except as hereinafter provided, for any person whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, or otherwise, or to compound physicians' prescriptions, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a pharmacist licensed under this chapter. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owing permanent allegiance to the United States owning partly or wholly or managing a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business to cause or permit any person other than a licensed pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Where it is necessary for a person, firm, or corporation whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States and owning partly or wholly or managing a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business to employ Chinese subjects to compound, dispense, or sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison, such person, firm, or corporation, owner, part owner, or manager of a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business may employ such Chinese subjects when their character, ability, and age of twenty-one years or over have been certified to by at least two recognized and reputable practitioners of medicine, or two pharmacists licensed under this chapter whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, §1, 38 Stat. 817.)

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of part of section 1 of act Mar. 3, 1915. Remainder of such section 1 is classified to section 202 of this title.

§ 202. Certain classes of persons and corporations excepted; insecticides

Nothing in section 201 of this title shall be construed to interfere with any recognized and reputable practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery in the compounding of his own prescriptions, or to prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as he may deem proper, except as hereinafter provided; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any person, firm, or corporation whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States dealing and licensed as pharmacists, or having in their employ at least one person who is so licensed, except as hereinafter provided; nor with the sale by persons, firms, or corporations whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States other than pharmacists of poisonous substances sold exclusively for use in the arts, or as insecticides,

when such substances are sold in unbroken packages bearing labels having plainly printed upon them the name of the contents, the word "Poison", when practicable the name of at least one suitable antidote, and the name and address of the vender.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, §1, 38 Stat. 818.)

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of part of section 1 of act Mar. 3, 1915. Remainder of such section 1 is classified to section 201 of this title.

§ 203. Application for license; requirements; qualifications for license

Every person whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States desiring to practice as a pharmacist in the consular districts in China shall file with the consul an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the place or places at which he pursued and the time spent in the study of pharmacy, the experience which the applicant has had in compounding physicians' prescriptions under the direction of a licensed pharmacist, and the name and location of the school or college of pharmacy, if any, of which he is a graduate, and shall submit evidence sufficient to show to the satisfaction of said consul that he is of good moral character and not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs so as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy. Applicants shall be not less than twenty-one years of age and shall have had at least four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy or shall have served three years under the instruction of a regularly licensed pharmacist, and any applicant who has been graduated from a school or college of pharmacy recognized by the proper board of his State, Territory, District of Columbia, or other possession of the United States as in good standing shall be entitled to practice upon presentation of his diploma.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, §2, 38 Stat. 818.)

CODIFICATION

The words "now practicing as a pharmacist or," which preceded "desiring to practice" in the original text of this section, were omitted as obsolete.

§ 204. Issuance of license

If the applicant for license as a pharmacist has complied with the requirements of section 203 of this title, the consul shall issue to him a license which shall entitle him to practice pharmacy in the consular districts of the United States in China, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, §3, 38 Stat. 819.)

§ 205. Display of license in pharmacy

Every license to practice pharmacy shall be conspicuously displayed by the person to whom the same has been issued in the pharmacy, drug store, or place of business, if any, of which the said person is the owner or part owner or manager.

(Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 74, §5, 38 Stat. 819.)

§ 206. Revocation of license

The license of any person whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States to practice